



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

No cases of yellow fever occurred in Union de Reyes for a period of six months after the work was undertaken. On March 31, this year, a case occurred in Nueva Paz, Habana Province. Union de Reyes is about 20 miles from that town, with railroad communication. It is unofficially reported that a sick man went from Nueva Paz to Union de Reyes about the time the yellow-fever case occurred in Nueva Paz. It is of course impossible to determine now whether he had yellow fever or not. The case reported is the only one that has occurred in Union de Reyes.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Precautionary examination of cases of suspicious fever in native children and foreign nonimmunes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 10:

Week ended June 8, 1907. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels leaving for United States ports. Of these the British steamship *Min*, bound for New Orleans, with 26 crew and no passengers; the schooner *E. M. Roberts*, British, and *Mexico*, Norwegian, the former bound for Fernandina, Fla., and the latter for Mobile, Ala., with a crew of 7 and 8, respectively, no passengers, and the Norwegian steamship *Gotthard*, destined for Galveston, with 23 crew and no passengers, were fumigated when about to sail for their respective destinations. There was no sickness on board any of these vessels up to the time of their inspection. Seven health and acclimation certificates and 3 of protection from smallpox were granted to passengers bound for the United States by way of Habana.

Since May 21 no new cases of yellow fever have been reported within this district or province. There were no contagious diseases officially reported in town during the week just ended.

By direction of Major Kean, adviser of the superior board of health of Cuba, all cases of fever occurring in native children below 16 years of age showing any albumin in the urine or any other symptom suspicious of yellow fever, besides those cases among the foreign nonimmune element, should promptly be reported to the local health officer in order that proper sanitary measures may be adopted in time to prevent the dissemination of the disease.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended June 5, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

No new cases of yellow fever in Gualan so far as known for ten days. Government continues quarantine against interior.